yesterday. if so, her news will be here this morning The Morals of Politics-The Recent Doings at

Washington. The more that we see of the morals of politicians, the more the public mind becomes disgusted with that particular class of men to whom the people of this country have confided the power of government under the Constitution. Daring the present session of Congress several very important measures have been before the representatives of the people, awaiting a decision according to their respective merits. The Texas question has been discussed for many days, and the subject might easily have been decided in the compass of a week; but it is just as far from a settlement as ever. One of the most important measures called for by the voice of the people-a new organization of the Post Office Department and a reduction of its rates-has not beentouched at all, and the probability is that nothing whatever will be done with regard to that very important measure.

But if the representatives of the people are utterly inattentive to the daties devolving upon them as the legislators for twenty millions of people, and for the discharge of which they are paid out of the public purse, they are very busy in quarrellieg and squabbling amongst themselves, and disgracing the character of the country, and its halls of legislation. Look, for instance, at the recent duel between Clingman and Yancey: watch their antics about what is called a principle of honor, running about from Washington to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Washington, and then here, there, and everywhere, with the police at their heels, to get a chance of shooting each other ! A more contemptible, immoral, and disgraceful proceeding-perpetrated, too, by men elected as the representatives of a portion of this free peoplenever took place in any country. And yet, when the question is brought up in the House of Representatives, by a deep sense of moral respectability and sentiment, it is thrown idly by, and voted down as beyond the pale of legislative interfe-But this is not all. Look at the stories which

are circulated respecting the Clerk of the House of Representatives The newspapers are filled with statements regarding the private conduct of the person who has been elevated to that important office by that bedy. Without stopping to accuse him of a defalcation in the funds entrusted to him, as many of the papers do, there is yet sufficient ground for us to believe that he has very improperly used the money committed to his care, and belonging to the people of the United States, by loaning it to his favorites—a thing most unjustifiable and equally contrary to morality and the laws. It is very true that our Washington correspondent undertakes to defend Mr. McNulty for this conduct, and assures us that the whole of the money will be returned by the parties, and be made good to the contingent fund of the House .-But this is being honest and good on compulsion, and is not what we have reason to expect from an individual who is elevated to the high and responsible situation he occupies. It is very evident, from the confessions of his friends, that the money belonging to the people has been used and loaned in some improper way; yet we shall wait patiently to hear the issue of this whole matter before we can blame him fully. But nothing can excuse the statement, which appears to be circufating in all the newspapers, of a row into which this Clerk of the House of Representatives got-a very disreputable row-in one of the pot-houses at Washington, and which ought to disqualify any man from holding such a responsible situation as that to which he had been elected. This has not been explained; but before condemning Mr. McNulty, even for that, we should like to see his expla nation.

These are some of the incidents taking place at Washington, developing the morals of politics and We say little of the favoritism and the abuse of appointments to office. Many charges of that kind have been made against Mr. Tyler, with some show of truth. The want of proper moral sentiment, amongst politicians, does not characterize one party alone-both are tainted with it in the highest degree. The men who put themselves in the front ranks of the people, and who become their representatives and agents in public offices, come, unfortunately, in this country, from the worst classes of the population. The great mass of the American people are strictly moral, honest, intelligent, and correct in their deportment. Out of three millions of voters, there make politics a trade, and go in the pursuit of office, degrading themselves in every possible de gree and form, and disgracing the country itself. All the disgrace heaped on this country, by repudiation and want of faith, may be traced to the want of a healthy moral sentiment amongst the leading politicians of both parties. It is quite idle in the partizans of the whigs, or the partizans of the democrats, to accuse the other of that destitution of moral principle of which both are equally guilty. That is to say, two millions and an half of hones and intelligent people forming the voters of this country, who attend to their own business, and who are honest and industrious, are disgraced before the civilized world in consequence of the demoralization and want of honesty and rectitude in about two hundred thousand politicians by profession. This subject demands a thorough and critical investigation ; and the high moral character of the American people must be vindicated as contrasted with the demoralization of a miserably small clique of men who call themselves politiciens We shall endeavor to do this as soon as possible.

PROGRESS OF INFIDELITY AND CHRISTIANITY -NO one who has any regard for the best interests of the human race can shut his eyes to the singular progress which has been made of late years, in this country, towards infidelity and anti-Christianity, by various cliques of infidels. All these new social movements, whether they be called after the same of Fourier or any other name, seem to be based on the same general principles of opposition to the truths of revealed religion. We have recently seen a very open and undisguised assault on Christianity, by Mr. Parker, a Unitarian clergyman in Boston, and in all our large cities we have infidel associations, which, under the guise of great philosophical zeal and knowledge, make war on the Christian system. To all this we have now to add the extraordinary lecture delivered some time since in the Tabernacle, and just published by the Harpers, and which purports to be an appeal to the Christian world in behalf of the Jews. This discourse was delivered by a Hebrew, M. M. Noah, and in the ostensible shape of a plain, simple and literal parrative of the life and times of the founder of Christianity : it Isaves an impression, on the mind of the general and unsuspecting reader, decidedly more adverse to the divine origin of the Christian faith, than any argumentative effort to overturn the religion of Jesus that we have met with for a long time. The whole theory of Mr. Noah, is precisely identical with that of Strauss, a German writer, whose assault on Christianny has been regarded as more subtle and ingenious than that of any other infidel of the day.

In a few days we shall be prepared to enter on a review of this discourse, in connection with the progress of infidelity in this country for the last ten or fifteen years-the licentiousness of the clergyand a variety of causes which have contributed to impede the progress of Christianity, not ommitting the recent developments in the Episcopal Church.

AMERICAN WEALTH .- A very valuable gold mine has recently been discovered in Franklin county, Virginia.

GROSS OUTRAGE ON THE PUBLIC-FABRICATED FOREIGN NEWS .- The New York Tribune, of vesterday, fabricated one of the grossest statements we ever recollect to have seen since the time of the famous Roorback, who appeared last summer during the election. Therein is published, as a leading article, several paragraphs announcing the arrival off, the east end of Long Island, of the packet ship Oxford, with later news from Europe, received by express, purporting that cotton had advanced, and with other particulars from foreign ports. How will the public be surprised when they know that no such thing took place. No packet ship arrived, no foreign news arrived, and no express arrived. It was a fabrication altogether.

It thus appears that the celebrated German tra eller, Roorback, is still alive and kicking. Havng succeeded in establishing his great character for veracity during the election campaign, he has abandoned the field of politics, and has now become special news-collector, foreign reporter, cot-ton speculator, &c. for the Tribune. The Fourier organ must now go ahead with a vengeance.-There must be virtue in the squash after all.

ABOLITION SPIES IN THE SOUTH .- We have some reasons for believing that the abolitionists of the North, and those who intend to become so in the next great Presidential contest, have been preparing a secret mission to the South, for the purpose of collecting all sorts of stories, incidents, and reports, relative to the treatment which the slaves receive from the Southern planters. These secret nissionaries or spies, under the name of philosophere, religionists, philanthropists, are now sent orth to the South, charged with picking up all sorts of information relative to the system of slavery in those regions. It is expected here, and generally understood amongst the initiated, that in the next great Presidential contest, the whig party in the free States will be completely changed, and secome in fact an abolition party to all intents and purposes, and in order to prepare the public mind for that, it is necessary to collect this species of

In corroboration of this intimation which has been given us, we see the commencement of a series of letters in the Tribune, purporting to be furnished by a correspondent travelling in the South, and descriptive of the treatment given to the slaves by their masters. This will probably pe followed up in other journals, and in other forms, during the next year or two. The probability is that the attempt on the part of Massachuetts to send public agents to Charleston and New Orleans, for the purpose of contesting the police laws of those cities in the United States Courts, in elerence to the slaves, is merely an open and unisgaised movement similar to the one we have already described, originating in the same quarte and for the same purposes.

We give these views to our Southern readers

nerely to put them on their guard. As further developments are made in the North, we shall add fresh information. But at present there is every reason to fear that preparations are in progress, on the part of the fanatics of the North, for the purpose of introducing the slave question into the next Presidential contest, if not into the previous State elections, and which may take a course to give the abolitionists the ascendancy in the general government, and finally break the Union into fragments. In Boston, and in other places, it is already openly announced that they will not stop short of that in the accomplishment of their fanati-

ITALIAN OPERA-BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PICE.-The rowded and enthusiastic audience which attended the benefit of Signora Pico, last evening, is a sure indication of the continued popularity of the Opera and shows that the public has not yet begun to tire of the Semiramide. There has never been a more fashionable or crowded audience within the wall of the Opera House, and the beneficiare was received with the greatest enthusiasm. She was called our after the favorite drinking song from Lucrezia Bor gia, which she sang between the first and second acts of the Semiramide, and again at the close of the piece; and on both occasions, as well as after the duett in the secoed act, was complimented with a rich harvest of bouquets and garlands. After the duett, which was loudly encored, Signora Borghese modestly retired, leaving the flowery tributes f the audience to Pico, -but the latter would not consent to this, and an animated contest of courtesy took place between the fair artistes, which created a great deal of good-natured amusement in the audience.

During the evening, several poetical tributes to he beneficiare, in English and Italian, were circulated among the audience, of which we have only room for the following:-

for the following:

ALL' EGREGIA SIGNORA
ROSINA PICO,

Nell' Occasione Del Suo Benefizio
AL TRATRO DELL' OPERA ITALIANA,

Il Sabato, 18 Gennajo 1845.

R-icca di merto, incomparabi Pico,
O ggi di Lauri un serto al fronte augusto
S-ab ime cingo,—ed il tuo nome amico
I-n ciel suoni dal fraddo al Polo adusto;
N-ew York ti cole, ed al Divin tuo canto
A-mor tu comparatica—allori e vanto.

Pera Livore—e gelosia mordace!
Indarno tenteranno ordiriti gguato;
C hu'—Chiara, Orsin, Cenerentola, Arsac P. era Livore—e B.
J. ndarno tenterauno ordirti sguato;
J. ndarno tenterauno ordirti sguato;
C. he'—Chiara, Orsin, Cenerentola, Arsace,
O-nusti di trofei—afidaro 'I Fato !
In Segno d'Omaggio,
C. P., Avo.

In Segno d'Omaggio,
C. P., Avo.

In the mean time there is some enquiry as to the prospect of another season for the opera, but we cannot ascertain that anything definite is yet settled. It is rumored in some quarters that Signora Borghese and Signor Perozzi will go to New Ortheas, where they have made an engagement for the season. We should be sorry to lose such artists when there are such prospects of permanently establishing the opera here; however, if such should be the case, the great skill and talent displayed by Madame Arnoult the other night, may be made available in a new engagement, with Signorina Pico and others of the company, who may remain among us. Why could not a new opera company be constructed out of the materials among us, comorising Signorina Pico, Madame Arnoult, Signors Valtellini, Antognini, Sanquirico, Temasi, and perhaps others. Should Signora Borghese leave us, we have no doubt some such disposition will take place.

U. S. SENATORS.—Al a caucus of the democra-

U. S. SENATORS -At a caucus of the democraic members of the Senate and Assembly, on Friday evening, John A. Dix was nominated to supoly the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Silas Wright, and Daniel S.-Dickinson that of N. P. Tallmadge. Mr. D. was afterwards nominated to the same office, for six years from the 4th of

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. - The Rev. Mr. Ryder. of Georgetown College, D. C., will preach in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, at half past ten o'clock this day (Sunday). We learn he will also lecture in the evening, in consequence of the indis-position of the Rev. Dr. Pise. There will be a

MOVEMENTS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DUELLING. -A writer in a British periodical says there can be out one cure for duelling in Great Britain and Ireland, viz: "the hanging of the challenger, and the transportation, for life, of the acceptor of the chal-

In this country we have a member of Congress who, recently, very gravely recommended the placing of the principals within six feet of one-mother, thereby placing them upon an equal foot-ing. But, perhaps, the plan of old Frederick, of Prussia, is as good us any,-" Both parties to fight until one is slain, and then to hang the survivor."

FROM THE EAST .- We had no regular mail vesterlay from Boston. Owing to the gale, it did not, robably, attempt to come through. We received. lowever, at noon, Boston papers of Friday evenag, brought by the Neptune from Providence, which has thus beaten the mail a dozen hours or

MORE U. S. SENATORS -The Hon. John Fairield has been elected U. S. Senator from! Maine, for the next six years; also, Reverdy Johnson, from Maryland. The former is a re-election.

amongst the partizans of the Bishop and the opposite party waxes very hot. The religious paperssave the mark—are full of articles on the recent trial, in which the writers appear to struggle only for the pre-eminence fin malignity and bitterness The Churchman -the organ of the Bishop's partyfoes not say much editorially about the matter. It states that the "Standing Committee" have not yet finally determined as to their course of action. They had a meeting on Friday last, and we shall probably know, in a day or two, the result of their consultation. The Protestant Churchman has a savage review of Dr. Seebury's sermon, in which the sage " man of the world," who retails philosophy in the Mirror, gets a tolerable energetic castigation, considering the pious hande by which it is administered. But one of the most significant articles is the

following, which we find in the Episcopal Recorder, of Philadelphia, the organ of the Low Church

of Philadelphia, the organ of the Low Church party:—

Bishor B. T. Onderdonn's Eurpersion.—The Church in this country has recently been called to pass through an experience of humiliation, which is unparalleled in hier history, and calculated to make every Episcopalism hing down his head in serrow and shame. Another of our Bishops has fallen into deep diagrace, and our two largest, weathlest, most populous, and most influential Bishopicks—the "Keystone" and the "Empire" dieceses—have witnessed a strange sight, as their chief officers have been one after another seized by the iron graup of the law, and hurled from the seat of the Apostles into the depths of iniamy and degradation.

Alsa, what a lesson do these transactions teach us concerning the instability of human fortune, and the transitory nature of all earthly greatness. A few months ago, and these two men were seated in by far the most spisnish and commanding positions which were ever occupied by ecclesiastics in this country. Their dioceses were overgrown in wealth, in power, in territory, and contained the two great cities of the Union; the maelstroms of American Ife, the vortices of commerce, fashion and worldly splendor, and, if recent inflences contained to prevail, destined to become the Scylla and Carybdis of the Church. Asthete two brothers—baethers in office, in consunguity, and as it now appears in character, moved along their dangerous path, every head was prepared to do them homaga, and a thousand hands were easily on them as the Successors of the Apostles; and by other denominations they were regarded as the leading representatives of a Church which was confessedly entitled to our asympathies and prayers; let not those who greated them with two unqualified abhorence. They are men like ourselves—poor worms of thedust, prone to evil as the sparks of my upwards; and, although consigned to indelible disgrace, yet entitled to our asympathes and prayers; let not those who greated them: when the weak of personal repentance and reformation be hindere

holding out from any quarter the hope of future testoration

And may not the Church gather important instruction
from such events as these? Is she not herself, in part, to
hame for what has 'skea place? Have not these Bishops
fallen victims to the worldly allurements by which she
allowed their office to be ancircled? Cut off from the
protecting influences of parish, and to a great degree also
of domestic life, and driven from their homes for twethirds of the year by the necessities of their extensive
apheres of Jabor; surrounded by all the unsauctified influences that invest a mere itinerant; exposed to flery
temptations of every kind,—whatever could minister to
pride, ambition, self-dependance, conviviality, intemperance—heset, indeed, by all the lower forms of sensual
fascination; they were certainly assailed by perils to
which a diocese of primitive extent and ordinary pastoral
ravenue could not have expessed them.

It is pretty evident, we think, that the Episcopal

It is pretty evident, we think, that the Episcopal church is in a tolerable state of fermentation. The investigation into the management of the Theological Seminary is proceeding, and it is exected that some singular developments will be the result. In a very short time, from all appearances, we may expect to see the Puseyite controversy raging, in all its fury, in this country.

FIRE.-A fire broke out la the stove warehouse 2334 Water street, on Friday night about 10 o'clock, and raged with great fury in the upper part of the building. The loss of property was considerable; but we understand Mr Cunningham was insured. Some damage was done to the adjoining houses ALARMS.-Two or three alarms were rung-on

at 11 o'clock Friday evening, and another at 8 'clock Saturday morning. The first proceeded rom East Broadway-the latter from Peck Slip; out no damage was done in either case.

Two WEEKS LATER FROM CHINA.-The fast ailing ship Paul Jones, Captain Watkins, from Canton, is below. We believe that she was to sail about the 10th of September, and, if so, will bring two weeks later news from the Celestial Empire.

03- The Law Courts have been comparatively dle during the past week.

City Intelligence.

The Supposed Musders — Michael or Heary McCurry, who was arrested on Thursday, charged with the murder of Paul Roux, and who attempted to commit saicide on the day of his arrest, is fast recovering from the effects of the wounds he inflicted upon himself, but, from what he says, he seems determined never to die an ignominious dea h. On Friday night, he expressed a desire to see a dea h. On Friday night, he expressed a desire to see a lawyer, and made his will, bequeathing the greater por-tion of his property, which consists of real estate of con-siderable value in Baltimore and Cincinnati, to his brother. The accused has always borne an irreproachable

SESSIONS LAWYERS.—The Supreme Court have recently decided that no person is qualifies to practise in the Court of Sessions, unless they have been regularly admitted to practise at the bar of the Supreme Court. This is intended to prevent the skinning of prisoners at the Tombe by legal gentlemen—but it will not have the desired effect, as the prisoners are generally well cleaned out before they make their appearance in court.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER — JONAS B. Phillips, Esq., he able assistant of the District Attorney, has been appointed, by Gov. Porter of Fennsylvania, a Ceramissioner or that State, in this State, and in the city of New York. DECISIONS OF THE SUPERME COURT.—In the case of Jacob Baldwin, semenced to the penitentiary for 4 months for keeping a disorderly house, upon a plea of guilty entered by his counsel, the Supreme Court have set aside the sudgment, on the ground that the plea entered by his counsel in the absence of the accu ed, although he was authorized to do so, was invalid.

authorised to do so, was invalid.

Police Office—Jaw. 18 — A Spicy Therr.—A man nam of Francis Willisms was this morning arrested for itealing a quantity of nutmers, cloves, and indigo, worth \$42, from Brach & Greenwood, of No. 62 Dey street. He as committed

was committed.

Bundanus — On the night of the loth inst the house of John Wilson, No 128 Eleventh stort, was entered burglariously through the front basement window, and robbed of twenty pocket handkerchiefe and a cost. The cabin of the barge Franklin, lying at the foot of Beack street, was entered on Friday night and robbed of a small amount of wearing apparel. No arrests in either case.

Harrem rolice—Jan. 18.—Asornis a Outrage at Harrem rolice.—Jan. 18.—Asornis a Outrage committed at that dreadfully wicked place, Harlem; and Justice Drinker's communication to the Common Council was warranted by the Irequent monstrous effences committed in that villege, hinnerto considered a peaceable sort of a neighborhood. Only a few days ago a man was brought up with a tarpaulin hat unon his head, on a charge of wilfully breaking a pane of glass, 7 inches by 9, and thereby assaulting and battering the person of the occupant of the premises. The malicious nature of the assault was exhibited by the accused violently throwing the tar au in up in the sir, and shouting madly when the stone fractured the glass. As the man would not have committed so unsee miy an act, if a glass of grog had be nefited, it is presumed that he was a little the worse for liquor. The accused regretted exceedingly what he had done, and told a very improvable story about two dogs being engaged in the delight full and amusing recreation of lighting, and that he took up a stone and threw at them, in order to separate them; but not being a good marksman, he broke the window, for which he was willing to pay, and he took out the money for that purpose. Of course no magistrate could credit such a story—the peace of Harlem and the lives and windows of her citizens must be protected—people that live in glass houses, or house constructed or any less brittle material, should not throw stones, or coal either—the law is for the rich as well as the peor, and whenever the poor committed the individual who had dared to throw coal, with a tarpaulin hat this daring off rider was brought into the Special Sections on Friday, and in consequence of the non-appearance of the proprietor of the broken 7 by 9 pune, was discharging, much to the indignation of a gentleman in a brown coat. The Harlem pol cs should keep their eye on this hardened offender, whose name, for fear of defeating the ends of justice, we omit Harrem rolles.—Jan. 18.—Asother Outrage at

onds of justice, we omit

Coroner's Office—IAN 18.—DRATH FROM BURNS.—

Phe Coroner held an inquest this morning u on the body of Mary Wayland. 80 years of age, at her restience, 83 Attorney street. It appeared that last night, on restiring o hed, she placed a candle on a chair by the hedside and held after she had gone to sleep, the hed clothes took fire and she was severely hurned, and died this morning to that 3 o'clock, in consequence. Verdict according to cots.

Run - James Francis, black, 25 years of age, died at 5t athony street, from delirium tremens.

U.S. Commissioner's Office.

B fore Commissioner R speije.

Jan. 18—John Smith and John G Johnson, che
with stealing che se on board the packet ship Swi
land, whilst lying in port in London previous to he
trip, were examined and discharged.

The Ladies in Council-Alarming Move ments for the Total Exclusion of the Male Bex. There was a meeting held by a number of ladies

lord knows how many; but, as they are pretty

numerous, it may be supposed they mustered strong —in the Lyceum, on Saturday, for the purpose of talking over the propriety of establishing a peniten tiary. A reporter went up from this office in order to give to the whole world this astounding movement, and had the satisfaction of getting as far as the door leading to the Assembly Room, up stairs, without interruption, just as a dark featured clerical-looking man was fastening to the said door a brief and ambiguous label with the words, " The ladies meet here." Upon finishing the labelling process, the gentleman entered the open door, and was followed by the reporter, who was informed that it was a meeting of ladies exclusively, and that other persons were not admissible. Notwithstanding the clerical look of the gentleman, it occurred to the reporter to have the decision of the ladies themselves, and so he approached a social looking group of some half-dozen, who were taking an air of the stove and chatting freely together. The gentleman, by way of introduction, mentioned the business of the visitor, which the latter endorsed by observing, "You are likely to have an agreeable meeting, ladies; I hope the pleasure of witnessing it will not be altogether confined to yourselves." "Well, Sir," replied one who, we understood, was the directress, "really, we did not expect any visitors but ladies on this occasion; we are accusioned to exclude gentlemen." "But, Madam, your movement must be a good one, and would it not be well to allow the other sex the opportunity of profiting by a good example?" "Yes, sir; but Mr.—— has said you wish to publish the proceedings." "That is true, Madam; and would it not be desirable to give publicity to such a benevolent movement as it may be presumed this is? Others may imitate your conduct, and thus you will be carrying out your laudable project." "But ladies are so little accustomed to speaking-I mean public speaking, sir; besides, we never have admitted gentlemen—our speeches have never been published, and if we admitted one reporter, we would have to admit all." "Well, really, Madam, even that would not be without precedent. What great difference is there in ladies talking to each other, before gentlemen, and of each other? and surely the latter occurrence is by no means rare"

Whether it was that the reporter had the best of the discussion or not, is not yet settled, but the lady, who acted as speaker for the rest, consolied with them, and having ascertained their sentiments on the subject, finally declared that they preferred to talk with closed doors, and that not even their very husbands would be admitted. Our reporter then left, consoling himself, for his disappointment, with the pleasing conviction that h that other persons were not admissible. Notwith-standing the clerical look of the gentleman, it oc-

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Miller and Devoe.

Jonas B. Phillips, District Attorney, adinterim.

Saturday, Jan 18th.—Trial for Rage.—William Oliver, ablack boy about 17 years of age, was tried upon an indicatem for committing a rage upon the person of Caradori Mills, a little girl but five years and a hell old, the daughter of G. W. Mills in whose employ the black boy was as a servent, on the evening of the 8th of January last. The prisoner having no counsel, the Recorder requested Mr. Stevanson, who was sitting near James W. Hunt. Esq., (a very great compilment to Mr. S. certainly) to act as his counsel and look after his interest, which he oblingly consented to do.

Mrs. Ann Makia Mills, on being sworn, testified that she was the wils of Geo. W. Mills, residing at No 202 Hester street, and the mother of Caradori Mills, a girl five years of age. On the 8th of January, she sent the little girl down into the yard to tell the prisoner, who was employed as a servant, to bring up a pail of water; the prisoner was in the woodhouse splitting kindlings; a lew minutes after she went down, witness heard screams of murder: murder: mother:—witness rapped upon the window with a penny, and soon after saw the prisoner running up stairs, and made use of certain expressions, which at once apprised her that the black prisoner had violated forcibly the person of the poor little creature, and, on examination of her body and clothes, such was found to be the fact, and the child was sore for a considerable time. She then related the steps taken to arrest the prisoner.

Dr. Warren, physician to the City Prison, testified that

time. She then related the steps taken to arrest the prisoner.

Dr. Warren, physician to the City Prison, testified that he examined the child, and found the parts swollen and wounded, but found that there had been no penetration of the hymen. The child, an exceedingly pretty and intelligent little girl, was produced, and briefly related the facts of the case.

James W Huwr. Exqr., (rising with an open law book in his hand)—I believe, if the Court please, that such testimony is not admissible.

Mr. Pithlips—I helieve Mr. Stevenson was assigned by the Court to act as counsel for O iver. I would say, however, that I have known instances when children even younger than the little girl have been allowed to relate their story.

Mr. Strassson—I have ne objection, sir; for I think it is perfectly proper.

Mr. Struvsson—I have no objection, sir; for I think it is perfectly proper.

The case was then submitted to the Jury under the charge of the Recorder, who advised them that as there had been no penetration, it would perhaps be the safer course, if they deemed the prisoner guilty at all, to convict him of an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and such was the verdict of the Jury.

The Reconum, after commenting upon the enormity of the offence, and the precocity in crime which the prisoner had exhibited, sentenced him to be imprisoned for five years and nine months in the States' Prison, the longest time the law allows.

Breaking, Juli.—Thomas Waters, who was sentenced

longest time the law allows.

Breaking Jail.—Thomas Waters, who was sentenced on the 20th of september last to the Penitentiary for three months, for an assault and battery upon Lewis Ives, was tried on an indictment for breaking from the calaboose attached to the penitentiary, on the 5th of December, with four others. The jury convicted him, and the Court centenced him to three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

taniary.

Trial for Burglary.—Benjamin W. Pierce, alias Tucker, alias Sailor Bill. was tried on an indictment for a burglary in the first degree, in breaking and entering the premises of Charles M. Terry, of No. 59 Monroe street, on mises of Charles M. Terry, of No. 59 Monroe street, on mises of Charles M. Terry, of No. 59 Monroe street, on mises of false keys. the night of the 5th of December, by means of false; and stealing an overcost and hat, worth about \$8. property was found at a place where he had sold it, lury found the accused guilty of the charge, not steading he produced his prostitute, who swore table. The Court sentenced him to ten years in the

Prion.

Ples of Guilty.—John Williams pleaded guilty to a petit larceny on an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a silver watch and chain from George A. Ditchett, 238 Green wich street. The Court received the plos, and gave him six months in the Penitentiary.

At a quarter past two o'clock the Court adjourned till Monday, at I i o'clock.

Common Pleas.

Jan. 18 — This being vacation term, there were no deisions given in this Court to-day.

Theatricals, &c.

last evening at the Philharmonic Concert, Boston Sig. Martinez is in Detroit, giving Concerts. Mr. W. H. Crisp has been playing a very successful

ngagement at Baltimore, immediately after his departure from the Park, and is now about to appear on the poards of the National Theatre, Washington, to fulfill are engagement there.

Charitable and Vegetable Societies Our city abounds in Societies, estensibly formed and extensively patronized, for affording relief to the poor and unfortunate. How well they perform what the contributors and the poor expect, let the

and extensively patronized, for affording relief to the poor and unfortunate. How well they perform what the contributors and the poor expect, let the following case answer:

A neighbor of mine, reduced to absolute poverty and suffering, with a family starving for bread, after seeking employment in vain, applied to the New England Society. The application was made to Mr. Fessenden, a lawyer, who cross questioned the poor man to such a degree, that an indictment for larceny would not have surprised or frightened him more. Mext, there was seen to stop at his door a carriage with two gentlemen in it: one descended and entered the humble dwelling, and caught the poor man's wife at the wash tub, surrounded with famishing children, and nothing to give them. The visitor announced his errand and name, and enquired into their situation and wants. He found the woman almost an old acquaintance, who had seen better days "down east." He expressed much sorrow—promised to provide for them on Monday, (this was Saturday) and in the meantime requested the lady to send her husband to his house, 60th street, and he would supply them from his own cellar—said he had plenty of beef and pook, vegetables, &c. The husband took a basket and went through the mud to 60th street, as requested, where he was supplied by the benevolent gentlemen from "down east," and returned well laden to his famishing family with 18 onions, 8 turnips, 3 paranps, 3 carrots, and a half loaf of bread, and he was twice reminded by this benevolent dispenser of alms, that this he gave him out of his own pocket. He further requested the poor man to call on him at 44 Exchange Place, on Monday, and he would go with him to Moses H. Grinnell and try to get him employment. On Monday he called as requested, and the gentleman, instead of going with him, gave him a note to Mr. Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell had nothing for him to do, and the gentleman had nothing more to give. This benevolent man's mane is Coffin, and I give you my name as authority. Is this charity 'I tray he Yan

IMPORTANT CONCESSION -The treaty nego inter by Mr. Cushing secures to Americans the privilege of erecting hospitals and temples of worship at each of the five free ports—an indulgence never before allowed to foreigners, and a most honorable expression from the Chinese in five ref. on a resistant price of the chinese in five ref. on a resistant price of the chinese in five ref. on a resistant price of the chinese in five ref. on a resistant price of the chinese in five ref. on a resistant price of the chinese in five ref. on the chinese in the

[Correspondence of the Herald NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 11th, 1845. Political -- Fushionable-Pious-and Everything.

DRAR BENNETT:-In accordance with the customs of other places feel it my duty to give you a brief sketch of matters and things" in our goodly city. Always receiving the first news of importance through the medium of your valuable paper, which circulates here almost to the exclusion of every other, it is no wonder we are kept alive with the fun, frolic, politics, and religion going on in the world around us. But New Brunswick, though small in size, ossesses its full quantum of adventures and gossip. Just now it is the scene of considerable excitement

possesses its full quantum of adventures and gossip. Just now it is the scene of considerable excitement in reference to the political appointment of Chancellor of our State, which is to be made shortly and confirmed by the Senate.

On the one hand we have ex-Congressman Randolph, of our place, (than whom a better cannot he found) and on the other ex-Governor Pennington and Spencer H. Halstead, both of Newark.

Of the three, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Randolph would be the most able and most popular appointment. Possessed of a fine legal mind, an acute judgment and great perseverance, combined with that condescending gentleness so agreeable to the younger members of the profession, he would take the first rank in that elevated station since the days of Chancellor Williamson. I will give you the latest news in regard to the matter. We have had several valuable accessions to the society of our town within the last few months. The amiaole and intelligent family of the Rev. Dr. C. is an addition which sends pleasure to all who have the honor of their acquaintance. His daughters are already distinguished for that urbanity and kindness of spirit which should (but does not) always characterize the female race. In fact, take our town all in all, we possess the prettiest girls, by far, to be met with in all creation. There is Miss B., of Bayard street; and Miss T., of Albany street; together with a host of others too numerous to mention; and then as for beaux—good heavens, what a scarcity. Do send some of your "fine young men," from your city of Gotham, and set their hearts at rest. Woman was made to love—she must love, or she is out of her element.

By the way, if you ever come to our town and remain over night, let me advise you to stop at one of the best houses in the State. It is kept and owned by B. D. Stelle, for ten years the gentlemanly proprietor of the City Hotel. There the traveller may find the luxuries of a palace, combined with the quiet and peaceful delight of home. In fact, Mr. Stelle seems

As I intend to pass the winter at Trenton, I will give you all the news of importance as soon as it transpires. Yours, truly, Senex.

To "The Hermit in New York" My unknown, socient, honored friend,
I've read your letter line by line,
From the commencement to the end,
Concerning turkies, pies and wine,
And excellent Thanksgiving dinners,
Which you, poor reprobated sinners,
Called Buchelors, in vain entreat
A welcome to some house to est.

A welcome to some house to est.

You dwell with sadness on the past:
The loneliness of present time,
When one must dine alone, or fast,
Rings through the changes of your rhyme;
And I, who hold, with Walter Scott,
That sacred is the name of stranger,
Beg to suggest, whether or not,
You can't escape the dreadful danger
Of being forced again to dine
Alone, on a Thanksgiving day,
On mutton chope, and old port wine,
Weeping o'er friends all far away;
And vainly praying fate to spare
One friend, your solitude to share.

The fact is, you must change your plan
Of waiting for an invitation
From some kind-hearted married man
In the Accession's congregation.
A Banedict! what right has he A Benedict! what right has he
To expect an invitation free
From Mr. R. or Mr. C.,
As—"Pray Bir, will you dine with me?
My children now are all at home,
My wife entreats that you will come;
Miss—will be there to day,
And dont, I beg you, stay away."
No. no. Sir, you must change your plan,
Be "Benedict, the married man:"
And I prescribe, as doctor's say,
That you look out some bright-eyed girl,
And on a clear sun shiny day,
In your most sweet and winnirg way,
Tell her, "my heart is in a whirl;
I dont know what I'd better do,
I love you, and my money too!
But, above all, as I'm a sinner,
I need a place to eat my dinner—
And somebody with whom to dine,
And chat as we are drinking wine;"
And you'll sunceed, or I am not
A Yankee guesser worth a groat.
The next Thanksgiving, after church,

The next Thanksgiving, after church Remember how the last you spent Remember how the last you spent In sadness and in discontent, eft standing in the church's porch : Left standing in the church's porch:
And how in weariness and sorrow,
You prayed the coming of the morrow
And how the day is now enjoyed
By you and your's sround your boar
Where wife and friends combine to th
Inoreasing brightness round each b
And every comfort here below
Is rendered doubly worth passessin
Then, grateful for your changed oor
Send me a check for my commission
THE MAYRAMONI

JAMES G. BENNETT, ESQ. DEAR SIR :-

I perceived my name amongst the list of applicants for Judge of the Marine Court, in your paper of yesterday, but too late to address you on the subject. I am not an applicant for that or any other office.

Very respectfully and truly,

Your obedient servant,

L. B. Shepard.

January 18, 1845.

Jas. Gordon Bennett, Esq:—

I desire to know, through the columns of the Herald, what has become of the Street Inspector of the First Ward. I really think the "Natives" nave missed a figure in the appointment of so imbecule and inefficient a person—a mere boy at the best, and if he knows his duty, which I much doubt, judging from his mental calibre, he shockingly neglects the same. The First Ward was never in such a horrible condition. So much for native reform and

CLEAN STREETS.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK—In SENATE, Jan. 17—After the transaction of routine business, the Committee of the whole tock up the bill "to prevent persons appearing diggoised or armed." The bill was finally passed to a third reading, with some important amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee—the most material of which are, the making the act of appearing disguised and armed a felony, instead of a misdementary and the giving power to all citizens to make arrests of persons appearing in disguise.

In Assentar, a petition was presented to incorporate the American and Foreign Bible Society; also, to amend the act for the distribution of the literature fund.

Notices of intention were given to introduce the following bills:—To incorporate the Brooklyn Quay Company; to give the keepers of boarding houses in the city of New York a lien on the effects of their boarders, for the payment of board.

The bill reducing the number of Canal Commissioners was sgain taken up. Several amendments were offered and ordered printed, when the House adjourned. LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK-IN SENATE, Jan

MURDER.—On Saturday, 28th ult., Dr. William R. Ball, of Alabama, was killed at Raymond, Missisippi, by Jeremiah B. Granberry. Dr. Ball had been seat by the Governor of Alabama with a requisition for the delivery of Granberry, who was under indictment in Barbour county, Alabama. The Governor of Mississippi recognised the requisition, and Granberry was delivered over to Dr. Ball by the Sheriff. After the surrender, Granberry proposed that they should walk out, as he wished to knew whether a horse had been sent for him.—Dr. Ball swiked arm and arm with him down stairs.—When they had thus passed out of the court house six or eight feet, Granberry, in the presence of several persons, drew a pistol from his left hand cost pocket, and, pressing it against the side or breast of Dr. Ball fired. Dr. S. died in about one minute and a half after receiving the wound. Granberry attempted to esceps, but was pursued and re-arrested, and placed in close confinement.

SUICIDE.—Frederick Wills cut his throat this morning, with a common case knife, while laboring under a åt of temporary derangement, produced by a severe attack of nervous fever, from which he had suffered for saveral weeks past. His family had been fearful thet he might attempt to commit suicide, and had removed every probable means and taken the utmost precaution, and at the time he made the fatal attempt. he was left alone but about two minutes; but in that about goese, and with a weapon that could not be considered dangerous, he indicted a wound which he survived only about half an hour. The deceased was about 85 years of age, a native of Prussia, and a member of the German Luth ran Church and was a much respected citizen —Albeny Atlas.

KIDNAPPING IN PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Sun says: "On Monday night last, a tall black man a tempted to decoy away a little girl, named Eliza Thompson, who had been playing in the street, but she ecoap d the snare set for her, in consequence of a number of your g men coming down the street upon which the fellow fied On Thursday night an attempt was made to kidnap a little girl about ten years of age, a daughter of Mr. Dally—The little girl had been sent on an errand by her mother at about saven o'clock in the evening, and a colored mantempted to decoy her away, telling her some imaginary-tory, and when he thought she was fully in his power, he picked her up in his arms—ahe acreamed, and several persons coming to her assistance, he left her and made his caseps.

CHERORES NEWS.—By the Cherokee Advocate of Dec. 16th, we learn that the Council convened on Wednesday, the 4th inst. at Tah-lon-tees ky, at the mouth the Illinois River. R. B. Mason, Lieut Col. Dragoons, and P. M. Burley

Theommissioners were Roger Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. A., R. B. Mason, Lieut Col. Dragoons, and P. M. Butler, U. S. Agent for the Cherokees.

The objects of the commission were briefly to inquite into the correctness of certain representations and complaints of grievances, in the formation and administration of the Cherokee Government; and the conduct of a majority toward the minority of the Cherokee people. These complaints and representations have been made by John Rogers, James Jerey, Thomas L. Rogers, John A. Beil, Ezekiel Starr and Binford West, who were in Washington City during the last session of Congress; representing themselves as committees, on the part of those peritons of the Cherokee people, known as the "Old Settlers" and "Treaty Party" previous to the re-union, in 1839 and 40, of all parties of Cherokees.

There were on the ground about three hundred persons. The Council adjourned, however, to meet on Wednesday, December 11th, at the old agency, Fort Gibson. The authorities of the Nation having, for good rescons, declined to attend the Council, or to send any deputation, a number of the clitzens present deemed it due to the respect and attachment they bear to the Government and institutions of their choice, to prepare a protest against the authority assumed by the United States in calling assembleges contary to our laws, and intertering in matters confined exclusively to ourselves. At the old agency there was no business of importance transacted, and the Council adjourned to Fort Gibson.—The protest has been sent in. The result of the Council in not known. Bean Starr, who it was reported had been killed, was caucht and imprisoned.—Cher. Adv.

"The Angel of the Pool" no longer descade, with healing on his wings, to imbue the waters with renovating power, as in the age of miracles; and the invalid must trust to science for the relief of his aliments. For one class of diseases, at least, investigation and experiment have perfected the means of citre. We refer to diseases of the skin. For these, whether active and inflammatory, or mo bit and chronic, Gouraud's Italian Soap will be f und a sovereign remedy. The sufferer, after washing for a few times with this invaluable emollient, will fa cy that he has discovered a modern pool of Sloam if the cruption is angry and tustula, the reduces will fade away, and the matter will be taken up by the absorbing vessels. If dry and scally the enervatation will disappear; and, under any circuminances, the caticle will soon become amooth, polished, transparent, and soft. In cases of ringworm, scald head, salt rheum, and all scrofalous diseases, its salurary effect will become speedily appeared. As three are spots on the san's disc, so on the fairest and tract beautiful faces disfagrang blottebes and pimples sometimes show themselves. These can be safely and readily removed by a recourse to this Soao, and it is therefore recommended as most desirable appendage to the toilet of youth and beauty.

Agents—74 the sant street, Philadelphia; Jordan, 2 Milk at, Boaton; Iva, Salem; Carleton & Co., Lowell; Hodge, Newburyport; Patter, Portland; Gialid, Bangor; Dyer, Providence; Green, Worcester; Bliss & Chapin, Springfield; Ferre, Middletown; Myes, New Haven; Pearce, & Stanwir Hall, Albany; Tousey, Rochester; Storrs, Hudson; Gray, Poughkeepaie; Backas & Bull, Troy, 234 River et; Cross, Catakill.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile, for eradicating

Gourand's Vegetable Liquid Ronge.
Gourand's Blane d'Espagne, or Spanish Lily White, for the complexion,
congaud's Hair Dye—warranted.
Dalley's Magical Pain Extracter. Be on your guard, and see
that D-lley's name be written with a pen on the corner of every
box. Found at Dalley's agency, 67 Walker street, first store
FROM Broadway.

However Beautiful the Countenance may

However Beautiful the Countenance may be, yet, if the person have a dirty set of treth, accompanied with bad breath, it becomes not only a diagns ing spectacle but a perfect per to all around. Dr Sherman's 'trin' Tooth Paste is a perfect antidote for those evils, and one of the most delightful dentrifices in use. It is free from all deleterious substaces; it does not injure the examel, and it renders the treth of a pearly whiteness; while it destroys all impurities of the breath, and acts as a preservative to the teeth. Try it once and you will be convinced that it is by far the best article you have ever used. Dr. Sherman's warehouse is 106 Nassan at. Agents, 227 Hudson, 188 Bowery, 77 East Broadway, 3 Ledger Buildings, Phila, and 3 State street, Boston. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve at he ONLY agency, 21 Courtlandt street.

Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparlila, from 21 Courtlandt street, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, Mercurial Disasses, Guerral Debility, Eraptions of the Shins, Swelling of the Bones, and all disasses arising from an impure state of the blood, spr-su es, imprudences in life, excessive use of mercury, &c. Price 50 cents a bottle, or \$1 per dozen, at No. 21 Courtlandt st. The Indian Vegetable Elixir and Liniment, from 21 Courtlandt street, is warranted to cure any case of Rhe-matism or Grut. It gives immediate relief, strengtheus weak limbs, takes down swelling, etc.

Look to your Pantries —Have you Roaches
a your house? A sure remedy is to be had at 2! Courtlandt at
Price 25 cents per bottle.

rious or ineffectual articles have been started for the hair on the reputation of the original, and for years the only retirele used to stav or restore the hair. We allode to the Balm of Columbia, of Comstock's, 21 Countiards street, whe e more by half may be had for the money, and better by far than of any other at ticle. Who will attend to this—or who so with his cost covered with dandruff, or his head becoming baid? Answer for yourselve-tendemen and ladies.

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the innate must be paid to the agents, Ziebar & Co., I Ledge suildings, 3d and Cheenur str., where single copies may also be brained/daily atil o'clock.

Medical Notice.—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quarkery in the eurs of all diseases, will hereafter appear on the fourth page and last column of the page. The College of the College, Agent. Office and Consulting Rooms of the College, 35 Nassus street MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, Jan 18-6 P. M.

The stock market to-day was quite firm, and questations at the Brokers' Board are the same as those ruling yester. lay-Long Island, Norwich and Worcester, Erie Rail road, Reading, Pennsylvania 5's, Ohio 6's, and Morris Canal closed firm at yesterday's prices. Canton declined i per cent, while Mohawk improved I per cent; Stoning-ton, Ij; Farmers' Trust, j. The transactions were rather limited, and operations indicate a very unsettled state of The market.

The issues of the Plainfield Bank are rapidly passing

away. It is possible the circulation may merely have changed places, that the bills have been withdrawn from this vicinity and put out in places where the real value of them, is not known. In Philodelphia they are at from five to ten per cent discount. The capital of field Bank is reported to be \$100,000 by the [principal agent in this city, whereas, according to reports made by the bank, it is only \$50,000, and, judging from the financial nancouvring reported in another quarter, we are inclined to think that a very small part, if any, of this amount has been paid in according to the charter. The circulation has no real security for its redemption, and de pends entirely upon the personal responsibility of those controlling the effairs of the bank. The public have only to continue the course they have adopted, and the bank must soon follow in the wake of the Jacksonville,

Monmouth, and others of similar standing. Considerable excitement was created in Wall street this morning by the publication in a mosning paper of the arrival of the packet ship Oxford, from Liverpool, with five days later news from Europe. The character of the paper, and the indefinite form in which the news vas conveyed, induced many to mist-ust its authenticity The suspicions created prevented any operations in the market, compelling holders and purchasers to await more flicial advices. The commercial community at this ime are deeply interested in advices from Europe, parino are deeply interested in advices from Europe, par-ticularly those engaged in cotton operations, and any movement similar to that attempted in the morning pa per alluded to, will receive the condemnat

The steam ship Cambria, from Liverpool for Box now due, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst. Unless a packet should slip into this port, with advices later than hose previously received, the news by the steamer will be twenty days later. On the nature of the next advices be twenty days later. On the nature of the next advices depends the mercantile fate of many individuals, and the prosperity of some sections of the country. Judging from the accounts already received up to the 14th of December, we should think the anticipated advices might be favorable. The cotton market is, however, in such a peculiar condition, that it is impossible to tell what change a day or a week may produce. When later accounts come to hand, the public may depend upon having them at once, and correctly. The recent arrivals have brought accounts in relation to cotton, conflicting with each other so much that it was found impossible to reconcile them. that it was found impossible to reconcile them. Public and private advices were contradictory, and we were compelled to give the reports as we received them, leav-ing those interested to constructhen as they pleased. The city of Portland, Maine, is extensively organed in

the shipping business. The commerce of the port is not so large, but the amount of tennesse owned there gives it very high position as a commercial city. TONNAGE REGISTERED AND ENROLLED AT THE

wharves, not registered, which would prosmount to a total of more than fity-eight Che foreign trade of Portland is not large value of imports in American vessels, 1844.

Value of domestic produce exported in / ricu vessels. Value of domestic produce exported in fi

Value of foreign merchandise expor-in American vessels. Value of foreign m-rchandise expor-in foreign vessels.

The whole number of arri as 207, with an aggregate b Of these, 98 were small for British provinces, with a

26 95ths tons. The Committee of Way

#m the / 8,690